

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 1st July, 1882.

POLITICAL.

The *Panjabi Akhbár* (Lahore) of the 21st June (received on

Circulation,
300 copies.

The appointment of a Conference by the European powers to settle the Egyptian imbroglio. the 27th idem), says that a Constantinople telegram, dated the 18th idem, states that the difficulty in regard to the proposed Conference has been arranged for. The Ambassadors of the great powers are to assemble immediately without Turkey being represented. The decision of the Conference will be submitted to the Porte. This proposal of the great powers must have been received with feelings of regret and surprise by all right-thinking men. It is not very creditable to their justice, and especially to that of England and France. *Prima facie* no *ex parte* decision can ever be satisfactory. It was essential that not only the Porte but also the Khedive and the Egyptian army should have been represented at the Conference. The protest of the Sultan against the proposed Conference is not unfounded. He is the liege lord of the Khedive, and has the power to settle the Egyptian difficulty as he pleases. It may be alleged that he is incapable of settling the imbroglio. This charge may be brought with still greater force against England in regard to the Irish question. She has been endeavouring to restore order in Ireland for the last two years, but in vain. If it

is necessary to hold a Conference to deal with the Egyptian difficulty, one should be also held to settle the Irish question.

Circulation,
440 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore) of the 24th June says that it appears from a Constantinople telegram,

The same. dated the 18th idem, that the European powers have resolved to hold a Conference to solve the Egyptian problem in spite of all the opposition of Turkey. She will not send her representative to the Conference. Obviously she protested against the proposed Conference, because she has no faith in the justice of the European powers. The proceedings of the late Berlin Congress are still fresh in her memory. That Congress deprived her of a large portion of her territories. Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro were made independent, Herzegovina and Bosnia were made over to Austria, and England seized Cyprus. The decisions of the Conferences held to settle the Dulcigno affair and the Greek frontier question, were also unfavourable to Turkey. France and England have no right to interfere in the affairs of Egypt. The Sultan has sent Darvesh Pasha to Egypt to restore peace and order. Since his arrival at Cairo the spread of disorder has been checked. The Khedive and the Egyptians regard the Sultan as their master and revere him. There is every reason to hope that Darvesh Pasha will be able to settle the imbroglio. But the difficulty is that each European power is anxious to interfere from selfish motives. English and French fleets have already arrived at Alexandria. Italy, Germany, and Greece have ordered their fleets to proceed thither. Darvesh Pasha has also sent for 22,000 troops from Turkey. Hence the prospects are evidently very gloomy. If the Khedive or rather Turkey does not concur in the decision of the Conference, the situation will necessarily become more complicated. In order to avoid these complications, it would have been better if the Sultan had agreed to the Conference being held. If he suspected that the decision of the proposed Conference like those of the late Congress and Conferences would be injurious to him, he

should have settled with the European powers previous to the holding of the Conference what subjects the Conference should deal with. But he has deemed it expedient to protest against the Conference altogether. We should be glad to see the matter amicably settled, in order that no war may break out in Europe.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow) of the 27th June contains
The same. a picture in which the Sultan is represented as addressing the ambassadors of the European powers at Constantinople, and the latter as stretching their hands and showing him a written piece of paper. The letterpress is as follows :—

The conference of honest persons.

The Sultan.—What does this oppression mean? Do you think me to be a cypher, that you are going to settle my own affairs without me?

The civilized persons.—Here is the decision for your approval,

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow) for June (received on the Local self-government. 1st July), referring to the local self-government scheme of Lord Ripon, thanks him for it, and remarks that its success depends on the securing of able members for local boards. But the difficulty is that district officers are generally well acquainted only with those selfish men who pay frequent visits to them, and ingratiate themselves with them by flattery, and therefore they naturally make them members of municipal and district committees. The members of local boards should be not only of good family, but they should be educated, experienced, honest, and public-spirited men.

The *Victoria paper* (Sialkot) of the 24th June says that Local self-government. district officers are petty kings in their own districts. Their will is the law.

Circulation,
524 copies.

Circulation,
250 copies.

Circulation,
1,100 copies.

The country can derive no benefit from local self-government until all connection is severed between local boards and district officers. True, according to the recent resolution of the Supreme Government on local self-government, district officers are not to be presidents or members of local boards, but the selection of members is still practically to be made by them, and therefore there is reason to think that ignorant and obsequious men will be appointed members in future as at present. Commissioners should select members independently of district officers after consulting the people.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The Waqaya-i-Alam (Ghazipur) of the 26th June states that if the local self-government scheme of Lord Ripon is successful, he will be applauded to the skies, and will be generally considered as the greatest British statesman that ever lived. But if the scheme unfortunately fails (which heaven forbid) he will be condemned as a visionary statesman, and the rebukes and taunts of his countrymen in India will soon oblige him to resign his office. Moreover, in that case the natives will be denounced for their incapacity, and no rights and privileges will be given to them for hundreds of years. If the local Governments and District Officers cordially endeavour to carry out the wishes of the Supreme Government in this matter the scheme is sure to succeed. The members of local boards should not be ignorant traders and landholders, as is the case at present, but intelligent and educated men. The elective principle should be adopted for the selection of members. Of course the introduction of that principle will be attended with some inconvenience and difficulty in the beginning.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The Akhbár-i-Alam (Meerut) of the 27th June states that the use of English figures by Courts at Meerut in vernacular orders, summonses, &c. has lately been ordered to make use of English figures instead of Persian figures. Apparently the object of the

Government in introducing this change is that the Persian clerks may be able to easily compare their accounts with those kept by the English clerks, and treasury officers and the English clerks, who are generally not well acquainted with Urdu, may understand and check the accounts kept by Persian clerks. So far so good. But it is to be regretted that even Courts at Meerut have adopted the use of English figures, and have carried their use to an extreme. English figures are indiscriminately used in all the orders and summonses issued by judicial courts, police officers, tahsildars, &c. The date on which a summons is issued by a court, and the date on which the person to whom the summons is addressed is required to attend the court, are given in English figures. Sometimes even the month is expressed by figures according to the English practice ; as for instance, the 27th June, 1882, is written 27-6-'82. When any person, especially in the interior of the district, receives a summons from any court, he is exposed to great inconvenience in finding out the date on which he is required to attend the court, as no English-speaking men are to be found in the interior of the district. To say nothing of other districts, it is not yet generally known even in this district that the courts in Meerut make use of English figures in their vernacular orders and summons, and therefore the people often make mistakes in finding out the dates. Sometime ago a summons was sent by a criminal court at Meerut to a person at Delhi requiring him to attend the court on the 10th day of a certain month to give evidence in a case. The date was of course written in English figures. As ten in English figures is nearly the same as fifteen in Persian figures, the person summoned thought that he was required to attend the court on the 15th. As he did not put in his appearance on the 10th, the court issued a warrant against him. Such mistakes are not unfrequent. We hope that the Collector and Magistrate of Meerut will put a stop to the use of English figures by the Meerut courts in this way.

Circulation,
440 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur (Lahore)* of the 28th June, in its local news column, states that in accordance with the wishes of the district authorities a meeting was held at the Shiksha Sabha Hall on the 27th June.

Many Raises and Hindu and Musalman students attended the meeting. Pandit Hari Kishan, Tahsildar, took the chair. He proposed two questions for consideration, viz., (1) the district officers suspected that the discussions that are going on at present on the question of Hindi *versus* Urdu may lead to a disturbance of the peace, (2) a rumour has reached the ears of the district officers to the effect that some persons have resolved to discourage dealings between the Hindus and Musalmans. Some of the students delivered good speeches on the subject Hindi *versus* Urdu. It was found that the discussions were confined to students, and there was no reason to apprehend any riots. However, the meeting resolved that by way of precaution no lectures should be delivered in public on the subject, but that discussions might be carried on with moderation by them at their private houses. As regards the second question, it was found that the rumour as to the contemplated stoppage of dealings between the two classes of the community was unfounded. At the end Saiyid Alam Sháh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lala Jiwan Das, and Pandit Amar Náth delivered short speeches urging the importance of union and friendship.

Circulation
250 copies.

The *Sáhas* (the Bengali paper published at Allahabad) of Mr. Posford, the Joint Magistrate of Champaran, the 28th June publishes an account of the alleged illegal and arbitrary proceedings of Mr. Posford, the Joint

Magistrate of Champaran, in the dispute which arose between Rai Shudar Sahai, the zamindar of Bokhra, Muzaffarpur, Behar, and Mr. Gale, the manager of the Barrah Indigo factory. The account is the same as appeared in a late issue of the *Hindu Patriot*. The *Sáhas* strongly condemns the proceedings of Mr. Posford, and calls such officers demons of the present age, which is called Kali-yug by the Hindus, but hopes that

Lord Ripon, to whom the zamindar has forwarded a memorial on the subject, will take his case into consideration.

A correspondent of the *Bharati Vilas* (Agra) of the 25th June complains that the printed rules about the civil students at the

The Agra Medical School,

Circulation,
125 copies.

Agra Medical School are not strictly enforced by the Principal, and that he has introduced some new rules which are not to be found in the printed rules. According to Rule II. of the printed rules, only candidates of good family are to be admitted. But this rule is more honoured in the breach than in the observance. There are many students at the school who call themselves Thakurs, but who are really sons of shoemakers, cowherds, &c. Rule III. provides that a candidate must have a fair knowledge of English, but there are some students who are not even well acquainted with their English primers. The Principal has lately issued a new rule to the effect that every student, after he has worked for one year at some hospital, will again have to undergo an examination on his return to the school and to obtain 550 marks, and that if he fails his name will be struck off. There is another objectionable practice in vogue at the school. Every Professor examines the students in the subject which he has himself taught them. The new rules constantly made by the Principal press severely upon the students, and this is the reason why there are only 48 students at this school, while there are 500 students at the Lahore School.

POST-OFFICE.

The *Akbhar-i-Alam* (Meerut) of the 27th June, referring to the rules about "privileged news-

The rates of postage for packets of privileged papers," remarks that one of these newspapers.

Circulation,
100 copies.

rules provides that the postage on newspapers packed in bundles sent by post for sale to agents will be charged at half the rates, i.e., 1½ pie for each copy not exceeding three tolas. Most of the vernacular newspapers do not exceed two tolas in weight, and as

regards these papers the rate of postage prescribed by the rule in question is more unfavourable than the ordinary rates for book packets. Suppose a newspaper weighs one tola, and ten copies of the paper have to be sent in a packet by post. The postage on the packet amounts to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas according to the privileged newspaper rates ; but according to the ordinary packet rates it amounts only to half an anna. The postage on a packet, containing twenty copies of a paper, which weighs one and a half tolas, amounts to two and half annas according to the former rates, and to one and half annas according to the latter rates. The postage on a packet containing twenty copies of a paper, which weighs two tolas, amounts to two and a half annas and two annas in the two cases respectively. Hence it is obvious that even though the postage on privileged newspapers is prepaid, the rates for packets of such papers, in case the papers do not exceed two tolas in weight, are practically higher than the ordinary packet rates. The former rates are favourable only to those papers, a copy of which is three tolas in weight, or a little less than three tolas. But the number of such papers is very small, the majority of the papers being two tolas or less than two tolas in weight. In order to remedy this state of things, the postage on packets of privileged newspapers should not be charged according to the number of copies, but at two annas per seer on the total weight, the ordinary rates being four annas per seer.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow) for The Rajputana State JUNE, writing from Ajmere, makes Railway. the following complaints in regard to the management of the Rajputana State Railway :—(1) The Railway police constables beat the passengers and extort bribes from them at the time of the distribution of tickets. (2) A man lately paid fifty rupees to the booking-clerk and asked for eight tickets to Benares. After receiving the money from him the booking-clerk was engaged in giving

tickets to some other men. In the meantime the man, who had paid him Rs. 50, several times reminded him of his having paid the money, and the booking-clerk each time told him to wait. But at last the booking-clerk denied having received the money. Such things frequently occur on occasions of fairs.

(3) Carriages are over-crowded. (4) Satisfactory arrangements have not been made for the supply of water. One Hindu and one Musalman water-carrier are attached to every station, but at the smaller stations they have also to load and unload goods in the brake. On the arrival of a train they first do loading and unloading work, and when they have done this work, and the train is about to start, they begin to supply water.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Islám* (Meerut) of the 23rd June, in its local news column, states that a Hindu Association, called the Deshopkárni Sabhá, has been lately established at Meerut.

Circulation.
250 copies.

Rae Bakhtáwar Singh, Subordinate Judge, and Lala Baij Nath, Munsif, are the founders of the Sabhá. The first meeting of the Sabhá was held at a Hindu temple, and the second at the house of Lala Baij Nath. The proceedings of the meetings have not yet been published, but three questions appear to have engaged the attention of the Sabha. (1) The Sabhá will adopt measures to oppose the memorial submitted by the Muhammadan Association of Calcutta, to the Viceroy, praying for the more extended employment of Musalmans in the public service. (2) The Sabhá has resolved to forward a memorial to the Government protesting against the transfer of Gangadhar Shastri's endowment, attached to the Agra College, to the Aligarh College, and praying that it may be made over to the Sabhá. (3) The Sabhá contends that Hindi and not Urdu should be the medium of primary instruction. The establishment of such Associations instead of doing any benefit to the country is calculated to embitter the feelings between the Hindus and Musalmans.

Circulation,
300 copies.

A correspondent of the *Punjabi Akhbar* (Lahore) of the 21st June, writing from Nabha, states that some traders of Amritsar and other places lately went to Nabha to buy some cattle. When they were preparing their food one day at 9 A.M. at a village, situated near the borders of Jaipur and Nabha, they were attacked by a gang of robbers who were mounted on camels. The robbers killed two men, severely wounded others, and carried away about four thousand rupees. As soon as the thanahdars of Nabha heard of the robbery, they at once proceeded in search of the thieves in Jaipur territory. The editor remarks that as the traders are the subjects of the Government, it should issue strict instructions to the Jaipur and Nabha durbars to trace the thieves. It is well known that the people living in the border villages of the Jaipur territory are daring robbers, and the State thanahdars show little zeal in apprehending the offenders.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Nastm-i-Agra* of the 23rd June complains that it has been heard that when any person wishes to see any file in a criminal court, he has to submit a petition on a paper bearing a court fee stamp of eight annas, and also to pay eight annas cash at the time of seeing the file.

The *Bharti Vilas* (Agra) of the 25th June, in its local news column, states that the Civil Courts at Agra have still morning hours. But the Subordinate Judge comes to his court at 10 A.M. and dismisses the court at 2 P.M. This is a source of great inconvenience to his office establishment and pleaders.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnaur) of the 22nd June, on the authority of its Amroha correspondent, complains of the prevalence of theft

Theft at Amroha.

at Amroha, and takes the Amroha police to task for its carelessness.

The proprietor of the *Akhbár-i-Alam* (Meerut) has lately started a monthly journal, called the *Mazharu-l-Zira'at*, which is devoted entirely to agricultural subjects. It is published both in Urdu and Hindi characters.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR TWO-WEEKLY.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
1	A'bab-i-Hind	Jallandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Berkat Ali	June 24th	June 26th	182 copies.
2	A'bab-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divāu Buta Singh,	" 23rd & 26th	" 26th & 29th	650 "
3	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	" 21st	" respectively,	196 "
4	Akbari-i-Akhbar	Anroda	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Ali Husain Khan	" 22nd	" 26th	84 "
5	A'bab-i-Sikandari	Moradabad	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Ahmed Bakhsh	" 25th	" 28th	70 "
6	A'bab-i-Akhbar	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Dilawar Ali	" 23rd	" 26th	100 "
7	Akhbar-i-Asam	Meerut	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mogarrab Hussain	" 27th	" 30th	100 "
8	A'bab-i-A'zam	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Basu	" 24th	" 27th	1,800 "
9	A'bab-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-weekly	A'wadh Bihari Lal	" 23rd	" 27th	100 "
10	A'bab-i-Tanqī	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Puran Chand	" 24th	" 28th	125 "
11	A'bab-i-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nakhrul-din	" 25th	" 1st	84 "
12	A'bab-i-Jadid	Alligarh	Urdu-Eng.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 24th & 27th	June 26th & 30th	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
13	Gazette.							
14	A'bab-i-Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Seda Naud	" 26th	" 29th	84 copies.
15	A'bab-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 24th	" 28th	135 "
16	A'bab-i-Persia	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mohammed Hussain	" 21st & 28th	" 26th & July	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)

16	<i>Ashraf-i-Akbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	... Tri-monthly,	Muhammad Mirza	" 21st	... June 25th	... 100 copies.
17	<i>Bharat Bandh</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi	... Weekly "	Khan.	" 23rd	" 26th	" 125 "
18	<i>Bharat Hitaishi</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Ditto	Tots Ram	" "	" 25th	" "
19	<i>Bharati Vilas</i>	... Agra	"	Ditto	Pandit Hur Mukund Shastri.	" "	" "	" "
20	<i>Biradar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	... Monthly	Shagwan Das	... April 5th & 25th	" "	125 "
21	<i>Bengal Gazette</i>	... Benares	Ditto	... Weekly	Narayan Agnihotri.	June 26th	" 27th	250 "
22	<i>Deobabai-i-Qaisari</i>	... Bareilly	Ditto	... Ditto	Ashraf Ali	" 24th	" 28th	225 "
23	<i>Dakhshai-i-Sikandari</i>	Rampur	Ditto	... Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 26th	" "	390 "
24	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Ditto	Muhammad Hussain	" 28th	" "	210 "
25	<i>Hariharchandrik</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	... Bi-monthly,	Fuzil-din	" " July 1st	" "	180 "
26	<i>Ijan</i>	Meerut	Urdu	... Urdu-Hindi-Urdu.	Damodar Shastry	For the 2nd fort-June 25th	" "	" "
27	<i>Jajpur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi	... Bi-weekly	night of Vaisakh.	" "	" "	" "
28	<i>Jalsa-i-Tir</i>	Meerut	Urdu	... Urdu	Alim ul-Din	June 23rd	" 26th	250 "
29	<i>Kendrik</i>	... Lucknow	Ditto	... Urdu	Mahabbir Prasad	" 21st, 24th, &	" 27th	180 "
30	<i>Kalik Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi	... Urdu	" 28th	" 1st July res-	" "	" "
				Weekly	Laneeshi Lal	28th.	" 1st July res-	" "
				Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 24th	" 27th	250 "
				Ditto	Latahmi Shanizar,	" 26th	" 28th	645 copies (in-
					M.A.	" 30th	" July 1st	cluding 568
								copies taken by Govt. and Local Com-
								mmittees).
								341 copies.
31	<i>Kantak-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	... Bi-monthly,	Revd. J. H. Mess-	" 30th	... June 30th	" "
32	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	Benares	Hindi	... Weekly	more.	" "	" 26th	311 "
33	<i>Khair Khush-i-Islam</i>	Delhi	Ditto	... Ditto	Pandit Chintamani Rao.	" "	" "	110 "
34	<i>Khair Khush-i-Parsi</i>	Gujravali.	Ditto	... Ditto	Mir Hussain	" "	" 26th	600 "
					Brij Lal	" "	" "	" "

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circumstances.
35	Kutub-i-Nur	... Labour	Urdu	... Bi-weekly	Jawaid Ali	... June 24th & 28th	1882. 26th & 30th respectively.	440 copies (in- cluding 60 copies taken by Govt.)
36	Lamia-i-Nur	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdu-l-lah	" 25th	" 20th	... 209 "
37	Laurence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	"	Musheq Ahmad	" 21st	" 27th	250 "
38	London Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	"	Bulaq-i-Das	" 24th	" 29	100 "
39	Masdar-Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	" 26th	" 30th	175 "
40	Masdar-i-Qasoor	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghalim Muhammed	" 27th	" 28th	87 "
41	Masla-i-Nur	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	"	Nabi Behkash	" 22nd & 29th	" 26th & 1st July respectively.	100 "
42	Masrat Al-Huda	Meerut	Ditto	... Ditto	Karim-u-l-din	" 25th	" 30th	... 180 "
43	Milat-i-Durrah	Delhi	Ditto	... Hindi-Urdu,	Nusrat Ali	" 24th	" 29th	... 250 "
44	Masdar-i-Ziarat	Meerut	... Bijnor	Monthly	Mugarrab	" " " " " " "	" 27th	... 250 "
45	Mazar-i-Nisar	... Mirat-i-Sifat	... Lahore	Weekly	Muhibul-lah	" 22nd	" 25th	100 "
46	Mirat-i-Sifat	... Mirat-i-Sifat	... Lahore	Monthly	Ihyam Narayfn	" For June	" July 1st	250 "
47	Mirat-i-Yildar	... Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Dukund Ram	" June 26th	" J une 29th	250 "
48	Mujahid-i-Aan	... Mujahid-i-Aan	Ditto	... Urdu	Ahmed Khan	" 1st	" 1st	200 "
49	Mujahid-i-Aan	... Mujahid-i-Aan	Ditto	... Urdu	Amin-i-Ali	" 26th	" 30th	162 "
50	Mujahid-i-Aan	... Mujahid-i-Aan	Ditto	... Urdu	Eshu-l-lah Khan	" 24th	" 27th	150 "
51	Mujahid-i-Aan	... Mujahid-i-Aan	Ditto	... Urdu	Prahlip Kribha	" 22nd	" 28th	130 "

52	Nasim-i-Agra	... Agra	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Jamia Dzs	... " 23rd & 30th	" 25th & 1st July respectively.	300
53	Nusrat-i-Azad	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	July 1st	" July 1st	355
54	Nusrat-i-Ahbar	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	June 24th	... June 29th	180
55	Ousli Ahbar	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sheo Prasad	" 26th to 1st July	26th to 1st July respectively.	620 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
									524 copies.
56	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sejjad Hussain	June 27th	June 30th	"
57	Panjabi Akhbar	Lebore	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Hussain,	21st & 24th	27th	300
58	Punjabi Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Ishagwan Dzs	28th	1st	180
59	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Kikhi Keah	26th	June 29th	300
60	Punjab Samachar	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Dewakiran- dan.	"	26th	400
					Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	"	28th	70
61	Prince of Wales' Meenooti.	Meenooti	Urdu	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	26th & 29th	" 28th & 30th respectively.	480
62	Rashan-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Divan Chand	24th	29th	700
63	Rashid-i-in	Shahid	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mohammed Abdu-l-Haqq.	"	"	700
64	Ram Prakash	Baliam	Hindi-Urdu,	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Nevin Chandra Rai,	26th	"	750
				Ditto	Weekly	Maha Narayan	24th	28th	140
65	Reformer	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nizam Ahmed	26th	27th	260
66	Roshul Ahbar	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Sultana-l-din	24th	"	112
67	Riyasat-i-Ahbar	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Ditto	22nd	"	400
68	Rukhsat-i-Kupertali	Bahawal-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Quds	"	25th	250
69	Sadiq-i-Zilzila	pur.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rajni Kant Basu	28th	30th	250
70	Sikhs	Allahabad	Bengali	Ditto	Ditto	Republ Dhar	26th	"	225
71	Sijjan Kirat Sazila	Udhipur	Hindi	Ditto	Ditto	"	"	"	300
									300
72	Sewa-i-amri	Lahore	Urdu	Monthly	Wazir Ram	"	27th	"	175
73	Siddiq-i-Omda	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Taseerwar Hussain	For June	26th	"	115
74	Siddiq-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Haidar Ali	June 23rd	27th	"	115

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List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MORTGAGE, WEEKLY, OR MONTHLY.	Name of Purchaser.	Date of paper.	Date of mount.	Circulation.
75	Suker-i-Hind	"	Chandni, Urdu	Weekly	Bawali Ali	1882.	1882.	100 copies.
76	Taluk	"	Moradabad,	Ditto	Rishat Ali Khulu	"	27th June	27th & 1st July respectively.
77	Vernac. Paper	"	Ghazipur	Ditto	Gyan Chand	"	17th to 24th	" 29th & 29th respectively.
78	Vrit Dikr	"	Dhak	Ditto	Hari Bhastar	"	26th	1,100 "
79	Waqf-i-Islam	"	Ghazipur,	Weekly Ditto	Siraju-l-din Ahmed	"	29th	" 250 "

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